**Production of cloth in powerloom and handloom sectors**

1687. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of cloth in powerloom and handloom sectors during the last three years, year-wise, separately;

(b) the quantum of export of cloth by both powerloom and handloom sectors, year-wise during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by government to boost export of cloth and garments?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) The production of cloth in powerloom and handloom sector during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is given below:

(Mn. Sq. Mtr.)

| Sector | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Powerloom | 25192 | 25954 | 26947 |
| Handloom | 7585 | 5980 | 5493 |

(b) The export of cotton cloth by powerloom and handloom sectors during 2001-02 and 2002-03 is given below:

(Mn. Kg.)

| Sector | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
|---|---|---|
| Powerloom (Cotton) | 73.03 | 74.42 |
| Handloom(Cotton) | 24.65 | 44.47 |

The sector-wise information from 2003-2004 onwards is not centrally maintained.

(c) Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time to boost the export of textiles including cloth and garments. Some of the important initiatives taken are:

(i) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

(ii) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.

(iii) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). The mission comprises four mini-missions, which are being jointly implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Textiles. One of the important ingredients of the Mission is to provide cotton processing facilities by upgrading/modernizing the existing ginning and pressing facilities and setting up of new market yards/improvement of existing market yards.

(iv) The Government has launched a centrally sponsored scheme titled "Apparel Park for Export Scheme" for imparting focused thrust for setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres to give fillip to exports.

(v) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, a scheme titled "Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme" (TCIDS) has been launched.

(vi) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition. Except for mandatory excise duty on polyester filament yarn, synthetic and artificial fibres and synthetic and artificial filament yarns, the whole value addition chain including cotton textile and cotton clothing items have been given excise exemption option. Additional Excise Duty on Textiles and Textile Articles (AT&T) and Additional Excise Duty (Goods of Special Importance) Act have been abolished.

(vii) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector. In the Union Budget 2005-06, an announcement has been made for de-reservation of 30 hosiery items from the SSI.

(viii) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(ix) Facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get the garments/textiles pre-tested for conforming to the requirements of importing countries.

**Implications of multi-fiber pact on textile sector**

1688. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that multi-fibre pact will help textile sector to become $ 100 billion industry by 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of job opportunities likely to be created in this sector by 2010 and annual export earning expected during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) to (c) According to studies conducted by the Industry, Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) phase out could bring an increase in India's annual exports. As per Associated Chambers of Commerce and industry of India (ASSOCHAM), India can achieve a potential size of 100 billion US dollar by 201G including 50 billion dollars domestic market and 50 billion dollars export. This would also create 10 million job opportunities, 5 million direct jobs in textile industry and 5 million jobs in allied sectors. According to another study conducted by CRISIL (commissioned by Indian Cotton Mills' Federation), the Indian textiles and apparel industry can achieve a potential size of US$ 85 billion by 2010. Of which, the domestic market potential would be US$ 45 billion and export potential would be US$ 40 billion. Nearly 60% of exports would comprise garments. This would create 12 million job opportunities, 5 million direct jobs in textile industry, and 7 million jobs in allied sectors.

**Assistance to Surat Textile Industry**

1689. SHRI LEKHRAJ BACHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured financial aid and assistance to Surat (Gujarat) Textile Industry Unit due to damage caused in last Monsoon floods;

(b) to what extent financial assurance was declared by the Textile Minister and how much was released and given to these Textile Units; and